

Kindergarten

Health		Phys Ed		Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: K					
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>	Social and Emotional Development		Observations of the Environment	A Child's Place in the Time and Space	
<i>Strand</i>	Self and Relationships	Standard 3 Demonstrates the Knowledge and Skills to Achieve and Maintain a Health-Enhancing Level of Physical Activity and Fitness	Earth and Space Science (ESS)	Geography	
<i>Topic</i>	Identifying and working through social and emotional situations	Benchmark A: Describe current level of physical activity and identifies additional physical activity opportunities	Daily and Seasonal Changes	Human Systems	
<i>Statement</i>	Recognize one's own emotions and the emotions of others, communicate emotions in socially acceptable way, be able to identify the differences in people's emotions, manage one's	Recognize that food provides energy for physical activity.	Weather changes are long-term and short-term. Weather changes occur throughout the day and from day to day. Air is a nonliving substance that surrounds Earth and wind is air that is moving. Wind, temperature and precipitation can be used to document short-term weather changes that are observable. Yearly weather changes	Humans depend on and impact the physical environment in order to supply food, clothing and shelter.	

	<p>emotions, exude a level of confidence, show affection/expression towards others, and engage in reciprocal conversations.</p>		<p>(seasons) are observable patterns in the daily weather changes. The moon, sun and stars can be observed at different times of the day or night. The moon, sun and stars are in different positions at different times of the day or night. Sometimes the moon is visible during the night, sometimes the moon is visible during the day and at other times, the moon is not visible at all. The observable shape of the moon changes in size very slowly throughout each day of every month. The sun is visible only during the day. The sun's position in the sky changes in a single day and from season to season. Stars are visible at night, some are visible in the evening or morning and some are brighter than others.</p>	
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>Be able to express one's self by working in a team with others to grow a garden.</p>	<p>Look at the different fruits and veggies in the garden, discuss the taste, smell, feel, and what the different plants provide for our health and affect how we think. feel. Explain the</p>	<p>Go into the garden and discuss how different weather changes affect the plants. Lesson 10, 12 and 22.</p>	<p>What is the weather, Lesson 20 What are the seasons? pg 230, Lesson 22, Importance of water and sunlight. Lesson 15, pg 147, Lesson 16 pg 162</p>

		difference in food produced organically in the garden or. foods with additives pg 8		Lesson 18 pg 186
Grand Band Theme	Cognition and General Knowledge			
Strand	Life Science	Standard 4: Exhibits responsible personal and social behavior that respects self and others	Life Science (LS)	Government Strand
Topic	Exploring Living Things	Benchmark A: Know and follow procedures and safe practices	Physical and Behavioral Traits of Living Things	Civic Participation and Skills
Statement	With modeling and support be able to identify certain characteristics of living things, examine the relationship between living things and their environment, describe how living things change over time, and be able to recognize similarities and differences between humans and other living things.	Respond positively to reminders of appropriate safety procedures. Follow directions and handle equipment safely. Work independently and safely in self and shared space.	Living things are different from nonliving things. Living things include anything that is alive or has ever been alive. Living things have specific characteristics and traits. Living things grow and reproduce. Living things are found almost everywhere in the world. There are somewhat different kinds in different places. Living things have physical traits and behaviors, which influence their survival. Living things are made up of a variety of structures. Some of these structures and behaviors influence their survival.	Individuals have shared responsibilities toward the achievement of common goals in homes, schools and communities.

		Expl ain rules related to safety and activity-specific procedures.		
Relevance	Understand the concept of growing and living things out in nature.	Understanding and following guidelines/roles	How to identify and understand food and plants in the garden using our five senses. pg 8, Lesson 1. How weather affects plant life and growth pg 98, lesson 10, Pg 114, lesson 12, pg 212 lesson 20, pg 230 lesson 22 . Understanding the importance of sunlight and water pg 154 lesson 15, pg 162 lesson 15, pg 178 lesson 18. Habitats and symbolic relationships b/a plants & animals. Where do animals and plants live, what do find in the garden pg. 130 lesson 13, pg 138, lesson 14.	
Grand Band Theme:	Language and Literacy			
Strand	Listening and Speaking		Physical Science (PS)	Economics Strand
Topic	Expressive Language		Properties of Everyday Objects and Materials	Production and Consumption
Statement	Be able to communicate with others, share observations, problem solve, seek new information,		Objects and materials can be sorted and described by their properties. Objects can be sorted and described by the properties of	Goods are objects that can satisfy people's wants. Services are actions that

	audibly express feelings and thoughts, describe familiar experiences, use and draw visual descriptions, use newly learned words from experiences, identifying real-life connections between words and their uses.		the materials from which they are made. Some of the properties can include color, size and texture.	can satisfy people's wants.
Relevance	Identify and describe plants with appropriate language.		Find and describe different objects in the water	

First Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 1				
Grade Band Theme:	Understanding Healthy Food		Observations of the Environment	
Strand		Standard 3 Demonstrates the Knowledge and Skills to Achieve and Maintain a Health-Enhancing Level of Physical Activity and Fitness	<i>Earth and Space Science (ESS)</i>	History
Topic		Benchmark A: Describe current level of physical activity and identifies additional physical activity opportunities	Sun, Energy and Weather	Historical Thinking and Skills
Statement	The nutritive value of foods,	Differentiate between healthy and unhealthy food and	The sun is the principal source of energy.	Time can be divided into categories (e.g., months of the year,

	including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives;	beverage choices for physical activity	Sunlight warms Earth's land, air and water. The amount of exposure to sunlight affects the amount of warming or cooling of air, water and land.	past, present and future). Photographs, letters, artifacts and books can be used to learn about the past.
<i>Relevance</i>	Pgs 131-165, pg 167-168	Unit 1 Senses and inquiry	Unit 4 Plants, Stem (greenhouse) pg. 129	Unit 5 Pgs 173-191
<i>Grand Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>		Standard 4: Exhibits responsible personal and social behavior that respects self and others	<i>Life Science (LS)</i>	Geography
<i>Topic</i>		Benchmark A: Know and follow procedures and safe practices	Basic Needs of Living Things	Heritage
<i>Statement</i>		Respond positively to reminders of appropriate safety procedures. Follow directions and	Living things have basic needs, which are met by obtaining materials from the physical environment.	The way basic human needs are met has changed over time.

		<p>handle equipment safely.</p> <p>Work independently and complete activities.</p> <p>Explain rules related to safety and activity-specific procedures</p>	<p>Living things require energy, water and a particular range of temperatures in their environments. Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from plants and other animals. Living things acquire resources from the living and nonliving components</p>	
<i>Relevance</i>		Procedures and safety on using our body for procedures in a safe manner Pg vi	(Living things) plants Unit 4	
<i>Grand Band Theme</i>				
<i>Strand</i>				Geography
<i>Topic</i>				Places and Regions
<i>Statement</i>				Places are distinctive because of their physical characteristics (landforms and bodies of water) and human characteristics (structures built by people)
<i>Relevance</i>				Environments Unit 5
<i>Grand Band Theme</i>				

Strand				
Topic				Human Systems
Statement				-Families interact with the physical environment differently in different times and places. - Diverse cultural practices address basic human needs in various ways and may change over time
Relevance				Environments Unit 5
Grade Band Theme:				
Strand				Economic Strand
Topic				Scarcity
Statement				Wants are unlimited and resources are limited. Therefore, people make choices because they cannot have everything they want.
Relevance				Earth Resources unit 6

Second Grade

[Veggie U](#) has an excellent 2nd Grade curriculum

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
<i>Grade Level: 2</i>				
Grade Band Theme:			Observations of the Environment	People working together
Strand			Life Science	Geography
Topic			Interactions within Habitats	Places and regions
Statement	The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically		This topic focuses on how ecosystems work by observations of simple interactions between the biotic/ living and abiotic/nonliving	The work that people do is impacted by the distinctive human and

	produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives;		parts of an ecosystem. Just as living things impact the environment in which they live, the environment impacts living things.	physical characteristics in the place where they live.
<i>Relevance</i>			How do we use science tools? Lesson 2 pg. 3 How do we inquire skills/Mulch Lesson 1 Pg. 13	
<i>Grand Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Earth and Space Science (ESS)	Geography
<i>Topic</i>			The atmosphere	Human systems
<i>Statement</i>			Water is present in the air as clouds, steam, fog, rain, ice, snow, sleet or hail. When water in the air cools (change of energy), it forms small droplets of water that can be seen as clouds. Water can change from liquid to vapor in the air and from vapor to liquid. The water droplets can form into raindrops. Water droplets can change to solid by freezing into snow, sleet or hail. Clouds are moved by flowing air.	Human activities alter the physical environment, both positively and negatively. Cultures develop in unique ways, in part through the influence of the physical environment. Interactions among cultures lead to sharing ways of life
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grand Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Physical Science (PS)	Government
<i>Topic</i>			Changes in motion	Civic participation and skills
<i>Statement</i>			Motion can increase, change direction or stop depending on the force applied. The change in motion of an object is related to the size of the force. Some forces act without touching, such as using a magnet to move an object or objects falling to the ground.	Personal accountability includes making responsible choices, taking responsibility for personal actions and respecting others. Groups are accountable for choices they make and actions they take.
<i>Relevance</i>				

Third Grade

	Health	Ph ys E d	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 3				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>			Interconnections within Systems	Communities: Past and Present, Near, and Far
<i>Strand</i>			Earth and Space Science (ESS)	History
<i>Topic</i>			Earth's Resources	Historical Thinking and Skills
<i>Statement</i>	The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives;		- Earth's nonliving resources have specific properties. pg.89 Soil is composed of pieces of rock, organic material, water and air and has characteristics that can be measured and observed. Rocks have unique characteristics that allow them to be sorted and classified. - Rocks form in different ways. Air and water are non living resources. pg 109	Events in local history can be shown on timelines organized by years, decades and centuries. Primary sources such as artifacts, maps and photographs can be used to show change over time.
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Physical Science (PS)	History
<i>Topic</i>			Matter and Forms of Energy	Heritage
<i>Statement</i>			All objects and substances in the natural world are composed of matter. Matter takes up space and has mass* . *While mass is the scientifically correct term to use in this context, the NAEP 2009 Science Framework (page 27) recommends using the more familiar term "weight" in the elementary grades with the distinction between mass and weight being introduced at the middle school level. In Ohio, students will not be assessed on the differences between mass and weight until Grade 6.	Physical and political maps have distinctive characteristics and purposes. Places can be located on a map by using the title, key, alphanumeric grid and cardinal directions
<i>Relevance</i>			Observe parts of the plant, including its root systems, leaves, edible parts, etc. May	

			also be able to determine proper ways to plant (i.e. is it top heavy- tomato stake? does it need to grow on a vine-peas & beans, etc.). Could also incorporate some preparation- chopping, seeding, etc.	
Grand Band Theme:				
Strand			Life Science (LS)	Geography
Topic			Behavior, Growth and Changes	Spatial Thinking and Skills
Statement			<p>Offspring resemble their parents and each other.</p> <p>Individual organisms inherit many traits from their parents indicating a reliable way to transfer information from one generation to the next.</p> <p>Some behavioral traits are learned through interactions with the environment and are not inherited.</p>	Physical and political maps have distinctive characteristics and purposes. Places can be located on a map by using the title, key, alphanumeric grid and cardinal directions
Relevance			Traits of plants, Plant life cycles pg. 145	
Grand Band Theme:				
Strand			Physical Science (PS)	Geography
Topic			Earth's Resources	Human Systems
Statement			Heat, electrical energy, light, sound and magnetic energy are forms of energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of human modification of the environment can be observed in the local community. - Systems of transportation and communication move people, products and ideas from place to place. - Communities may include diverse cultural groups.
Relevance			Light energy from the sun contributing to plant growth, water & air temperature, condensation, frost, etc.	
Grand Band Theme:				
Strand				Government
Topic				Civil Participation and Skills

<i>Statement</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of local communities have social and political responsibilities. - Individuals make the community a better place by solving problems in a way that promotes the common good.
<i>Relevance</i>				

Fourth Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 4				
Grade Band Theme:			Interconnections within Systems	Ohio in the United States
Strand			Earth and Space Science (ESS)	History
Topic			Earth's Surface	Historical Thinking and Skills
Statement	The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives;		Water, wind, and ice physically remove and carry (erosion) Rock, soil, and sediments and deposit the material in a new location. Ice physically remove and carry (erosion). Gravitational force affects movements of water, rock, and soil	The order of significant events in Ohio and the United States can be shown on a timeline. Primary and secondary sources can be used to create historical narratives. Events in local history can be shown on

				timelines organized by years, decades and centuries. Primary sources such as artifacts, maps and photographs can be used to show change over time.
<i>Relevance</i>				
Grade Band Theme:			Interconnections within Systems	Ohio in the United States
Strand			Physical Science (PS)	History
Topic			Electric, Heat, and Matter	Heritage
Statement			- The Total Amount of Matter is Conserved when it undergoes a change. - When an object is broken into smaller pieces. When a solid is dissolved in a liquid or when matter changes state (solid, liquid, gas). The total amount of matter remains constant.	Various groups of people have lived in Ohio over time including prehistoric and historic American Indians, migrating settlers and immigrant

				s. Interactions among these groups have resulted in both cooperation and conflict.
<i>Relevance</i>				
Grade Band Theme:			Interconnections within Systems	
Strand			Physical Science (PS)	
Topic			Earth's Living History	
Statement			<p>- Changes in an organism's environment are sometimes beneficial to its survival and sometimes harmful.</p> <p>- Fossils can be compared to one another and to present day organisms according to their similarities and differences.</p>	
<i>Relevance</i>				

Fifth Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 5				

<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>		Application of skills	Interconnections within systems	Regions and People of the Western Hemisphere
<i>Strand</i>			Life Science (LS)	
<i>Topic</i>		Benchmark B: Apply the critical elements of fundamental manipulative skills in a variety of physical activities.	Interactions within Ecosystems	Historical Thinking and Skills
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Variations among physical environments within the Western Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment. American Indians developed unique cultures with many different ways of life. American Indian tribes and nations can be classified into cultural groups based on geographic and cultural similarities. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Western Hemisphere today. The Western Hemisphere is culturally diverse due to American Indian, European, Asian and African influences and</p>	<p>Throw overhand to reach a medium-sized target with sufficient force using appropriate critical elements. Catch with an implement (e.g., glove, scoop) using the critical elements. Strike an object with an implement using critical elements in relation to distance, space and direction demands. Receive a kick, dribble and then kick a ball to a target using the critical elements (e.g., move into line with the ball, receiving foot to the ball, move the ball in the direction of the dribble, keep the ball close in the dribble, pass to target). Dribble under control during a game or game-like situation using the critical elements. Send (e.g., pass, roll)</p>	<p>organisms perform a variety of roles in the ecosystem Population of organisms can be categorized by how they acquire energy. Food webs can be used to identify the relationships among producers, consumers, and decomposers in an ecosystem.</p>	<p>Multiple-tier timelines can be used to show relationships among events and places</p>

	interactions, as evidenced by artistic expression, language, religion and food	an object using critical elements while varying body, space, effort and relationship to defenders.		
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Strand</i>		The harmful effects of and legal restrictions against the use of drugs of abuse, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco;	Cycles on Earth, such as those occurring in ecosystems, in the solar system, and in the movement of light and sound result in describable patterns. Speed is a measureable of movement. Change in speed is related to force and mass. The transfer of energy drives changes in systems, including ecosystems and physical systems	History
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Physical Science (PS)	
<i>Topic</i>		Combined Skills	Light, Sound, Motion	Early Civilizations
<i>Statement</i>		Perform a movement sequence comprised of both basic and intermediate skills (e.g., dance, gymnastics, jump rope) with smooth transitions between those movements. Jump rope	The amount of change in movement of an object is based on the mass* of the object and the amount of force exerted. Movement can be measured by speed. The speed of an object is calculated by determining the distance (d) traveled in a period	Early Indian civilizations (Maya, Inca, Aztec, Mississippian) existed in the Western Hemisphere prior to the arrival of Europeans. These civilizations had developed unique government's, social structures, religions,

		demonstrating a variety of footwork, arm action skills and/or tricks of choice. Combine balance and transferring weight with movement skills in a gymnastics or dance sequence. Combine skills in dances with correct rhythm and pattern.	of time (t). Earth pulls down on all objects with a gravitational force. Weight is a measure of the gravitational force between an object and the Earth. Any change in speed or direction of an object requires a force and is affected by the mass* of the object and the amount of force applied.	technologies, and agricultural practices and products.
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Earth and Space Science (ESS)	History
<i>Topic</i>			Cycles and Patterns in the Solar System	Heritage
<i>Statement</i>			The solar system includes the sun and all celestial bodies that orbit the sun. Each planet in the solar system has unique characteristics. The distance from the sun, size, composition and movement of each planet are unique. Planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits. Some of the planets have moons and/or debris that orbit them. Comets, asteroids and meteoroids orbit the sun. The characteristics, cycles and patterns in the solar system	European exploration and colonization had lasting effects which can be used to understand the Western Hemisphere today.

			and within the universe	
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grand Theme Topic:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>				Geography
<i>Topic</i>				Spatial Thinking and Skills
Statement				Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process, and report information about people, places, and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include in maps. Latitude and longitude can be used to make observations about location and generalizations about climate.
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grand Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>				Geography
<i>Topic</i>				Places and Regions
Statement				Regions can be determined using various criteria (e.g. landform, climate, population, cultural or economic)
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grand Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>				Geography
<i>Topic</i>				Human Systems
Statement				Variations among physical environments within the

				<p>Western Hemisphere influence human services. Human activities also alter the physical environment. American Indians developed unique cultures with many different ways of life. American Indian tribes and nations can be classified into cultural groups based on geographic and cultural similarities. Political, environmental, social, and economic factors cause people, products, and ideas to move from place to place in the Western Hemisphere today. The Western Hemisphere is culturally diverse due to American Indian, European, Asian, and African influences and interactions, as evidence by artistic expression, language, religion, and food.</p>
<i>Relevance</i>				

Sixth Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
<i>Grade Level: 6</i>				

Grade Band Theme:			Order and Organization	Regions and People of the Eastern Hemisphere
Strand			Earth Science and Space	History
Topic			Rocks, Minerals, and Soil	Early Civilizations
Statement	<p>The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals have specific, quantifiable properties. - Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks have unique characteristics that can be used for identification and/or classification. - Igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks form in different ways. - Soil is unconsolidated material that contains nutrient matter and weathered rock. - Rocks, minerals and soils have common and practical uses. 	<p>Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia) with unique government's, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products flourished as a result of favorable geographic characteristics. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today.</p>
Relevance			<p>Soil formation pg 155, Introduction to plants, Lesson 4 pg 322</p>	
Grand Band Theme:				
Strand			Physical Science (PS)	Geography
Topic			Matter and Motion	Spatial Thinking and Skills
Statement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * All matter is made up of small particles called atoms. • Changes of state are explained by a model of matter composed of atoms and/or molecules that are in motion. • There are two categories of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include and how it is

			energy: kinetic and potential. • An object's motion can be described by its speed and the direction in which it is moving.	displayed. - Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location.
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Cellular to Multicellular	Geography
<i>Topic</i>			Basic Needs of Living Things	Places and Regions
<i>Statement</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cells are the fundamental unit of life. - All cells come from preexisting cells. - Cells carry on specific functions that sustain life. - Living systems at all levels of organization demonstrate the complementary nature of structure and function 	Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural, or economic).
<i>Relevance</i>				Talk about native edible or cultivated plants from different regions
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>			Life Science (LS)	Geography
<i>Topic</i>			Cellular to Multicellular	Human Systems
<i>Statement</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern Cell Theory states that all living things are made of cells. Cells are the basic unit of structure and function of all living things. Many organisms are single celled and that one cell must carry out all the basic functions of life. - Plants differ slightly from similar tissues in animals. Use Modern Cell Theory to exemplify how scientific theories are developed over time. 	<p>Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment. - Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today. - Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of tradition and diffusion, including the impact of major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism).</p>

<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				Government
<i>Strand</i>				Civic Participation and Skills
<i>Topic</i>				Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy.
<i>Statement</i>				
<i>Relevance</i>				
<i>Grade Band Theme:</i>				
<i>Strand</i>				Government
<i>Topic</i>				Roles and Systems of Government
<i>Statement</i>				Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority
<i>Relevance</i>				Talk about zoning/coding policies

Seventh Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 7				
Grade Band Theme:	Ohio law does not permit the State Board of Education to adopt Health Education Standards in Ohio. Ohio law does direct schools		Order and Organization	World Studies From 750 B.C. to 1600 A.D.: Ancient Greece

	and districts to include health education and other related topics at various times throughout its K-12 curriculum.			to the First Global Age
Strand:	Health Education		Earth and space science (ESS)	Government
Topic:	Foods		Cycles and Patterns of Earth and the Moon	Civic participation and skills
Statement	The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives.		Thermal energy is transferred as water changes state throughout the cycle. The cycling of water in the atmosphere is an important part of weather patterns on Earth. The rate at which water flows through soil and rock is dependent upon the porosity and permeability of the soil or rock.	The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues
Relevance			water and its properties. pg 82, the water cycle Lesson 2 pg, 92, Human Impact on water pg 134	
Grade Band Theme:			Order and Organization	World Studies From 750 B.C. TO 1600 A.D.: Ancient Greece to the First Global Age
Strand:			Life Science (LS)	History
Topic:			Cycles of Matter and Flow of Energy	Historical Thinking and skills
Statement			- In any particular biome, the number, growth and survival of organisms and populations depend on biotic and abiotic factors. - Ecosystems are dynamic in nature; the number and types of species fluctuate over time. Disruptions, deliberate or inadvertent, to the physical (abiotic) or biological (biotic) components of an ecosystem impact the composition of an ecosystem.	Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.
Relevance				
Grade Band Theme:			Order and Organization	
Strand:			Physical Science (PS)	
Topic:			Conservation of Mass and Energy	

Statement:			- Energy can be transferred through a variety of ways. - Thermal energy can be transferred through radiation, convection and conduction.	
Relevance				

Eighth Grade

	Health	Phys Ed	Science	Social Studies
Grade Level: 8				
	Ohio law does not permit the State Board of Education to adopt Health Education Standards in Ohio. Ohio law does direct schools and districts to include health education and other related topics at various times throughout its K-12 curriculum.			
Grade Band Theme:	*7th and 8th grade standards are together		Order and Organization	U.S. Studies from 1492 to 1877: Exploration Through Reconstruction
Strand	Health Education		Earth and Space Science	Geography
Topic	Foods		Physical Earth	Human Systems
Statement	The nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health, and the use and effects of food additives;		A combination of constructive and destructive geologic processes formed Earth's surface. Earth's surface is formed from a variety of different geologic processes, including but not limited to plate tectonics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences. - The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.
Relevance			Representing data pg 134	
Grand Band Theory				

Strand			Earth	Economics
Topic			Species and Reproduction	Production and Consumption
Statement			<p>Reproduction is necessary for the continuation of every species. Every organism alive today comes from a long line of ancestors who reproduced successfully every generation. Reproduction is the transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next. It can occur with mixing of genes from two individuals (sexual reproduction). It can occur with the transfer of genes from one individual to the next generation (asexual reproduction). The ability to reproduce defines living things.</p>	<p>- The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.</p>
Relevance				
Grand Band Theory:				
Strand			Life Science (LS)	
Topic			Species and Reproduction	
Statement			<p>The characteristics of an organism are a result of inherited traits received from parent(s). Expression of all traits is determined by genes and environmental factors to varying degrees. Many genes influence more than one trait, and many traits are influenced by more than one gene. During reproduction, genetic information (DNA) is transmitted between parent and offspring. In asexual reproduction, the lone parent contributes DNA to the offspring. In sexual reproduction, both parents contribute DNA to the offspring</p>	
Relevance				

